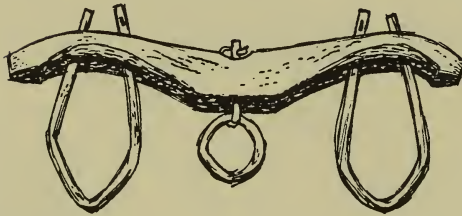


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Journal for Wednesday,
February 12

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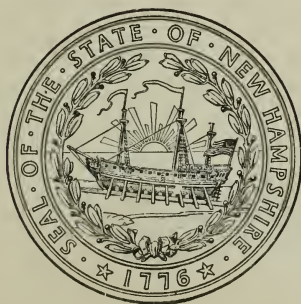
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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY SESSION OF 1941

JOURNAL FOR
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12



CONCORD, N. H.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Morning Session

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Leaves of absence.

Petitions from members.

Reports from Engrossed Bills Committee.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Reports from Special Committees.

Messages from the Senate.

Resolutions, motions, etc.

Notices.

Adjournment from Morning Session.

Afternoon Session

Third readings of bills and joint resolutions.

Resolutions, motions, etc.

Adjournment.

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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY SESSION OF 1941

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1941.

The House met at 11:00 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Joint Convention

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by both branches of the Legislature, February 5, 1941, the convention was addressed by Mr. Lichman of Keene as follows:

There can be little doubt that we meet here at one of the most fateful hours in the history of the world. It seems especially fitting, therefore, that we should pause amidst the momentous events that crowd upon us to pay homage to that supremely great American, born one hundred thirty-two years ago today, who led this nation safely through the darkest previous hour of its history. It is also highly fitting that our memorial this year should be commensurate with the subject in the light of the crisis that faces us. We are very fortunate in being able to do just this. There is probably no man in the State of New Hampshire more thoroughly acquainted with the subject before us, or better able to give expression to it than he who will now speak to us. It gives me great pleasure to

introduce the Honorable Harry Lake, member of the New Hampshire Bar, historian, author and orator, who will now address us on his favorite subject—and ours—Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lichman of Keene then introduced Mr. Harry F. Lake of Concord, who delivered the following address:

Mr. Speaker, Your Excellency Governor Blood, Members of the General Court, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I consider it a distinct honor to address this body of law-makers, for it is a privilege to discuss with you something of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln—a genuine exercise in citizenship.

It is a thrilling experience to stand even within the shadow of a great event. Impressively this thought came to me some time ago as I stood in the small room of the humble house where Abraham Lincoln died. Standing there I could easily believe the fact of the too narrow and too short bed on which his shambling limbs rested that last night; could experience something of the intense anxiety of the watchers by his bedside, which included all the members of his official family, save one, Secretary Seward, who had himself been attacked and seriously wounded in what was intended as a horrible orgy of assassination; could feel something of the agony of Mrs. Lincoln, and her son, Robert, during their long watch, and finally came to understand afresh and anew the meaning of the words of Mr. Stanton, the iron Secretary of War, who started to leave the room the moment after the President died, but abruptly turned back and standing exactly where I stood, broke the awful silence of the moment by saying,—“There lies the body of the greatest leader of men since the days of the Christ, and now he belongs to the ages.”

Was Abraham Lincoln really a great man, and does he actually belong to the ages?

I am told that in Glasgow, Scotland, as you come down what is known as Soldiers Hill you meet suddenly a heroic statue of Mr. Lincoln. It is a memorial to the soldiers lost out of the Black Watch in the World War.

A few years ago, in the square off Westminster Abbey, where they might have put the figure of any one of a large number of eminent English men, there was dedicated in the presence of a most distinguished gathering of British statesmen the bronze likeness of President Lincoln. In any quarter of the globe, in any country where the yoke of bondage has not yet been entirely lifted, the children playing in the streets will tell that the greatest man of the centuries past is the American Emancipator. You may tell the story of his life to a group of American citizens today, speak on his character to High School boys and girls, and that story may be told and will be received with the same attention, the same feeling, and the same emotion as though told for the first time.

Lloyd George, at unveiling of the Lincoln statue, in Westminster Abbey, August, 1920, said: "I doubt whether any statesman who ever lived sank so deeply into the hearts of the people of so many lands as Abraham Lincoln did. In his life he was a great American. He is one of those giant figures of whom there are very few in history who lose their nationality in death. They are no longer Greek, or Hebrew, or English, or American, they belong to mankind. I wonder if I will be forgiven for saying that George Washington was a great American, but that Abraham Lincoln belongs to the common people of every land."

The glorious words of Edwin Markham, then, are something more than beautiful poetry,—

“And when he fell in whirlwind he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.”

Was Lincoln actually a great man? Some little time ago Bruce Barton interviewed H. G. Wells, English author and historian, and asked him who the five greatest men of history were, and Mr. Wells replied that they were the Christ of Nazareth, Buddha, Aristotle, Roger Bacon and Abraham Lincoln. In view, therefore, of Mr. Wells' statement, I would like to direct our thought to one phase of his being, one element of his greatness,—his bald, naked, stark, intellectual power. I would like to dwell for a little upon the contribution to his greatness made by the tremendous, irresistible power of his mind.

Now if I am correct in suggesting that Lincoln was one of the outstanding intellectual powers of the nation it is all the more remarkable in view of the tragic shortcomings of his education which, so far as formal study is concerned, might all be encompassed within the space of a single ten months.

In support of my suggestion I would call to your mind a few of the public performances of Mr. Lincoln. We all know that the Republican Party was formed in 1856, and I don't blame anybody for being proud that Mr. Lincoln had a part in that great movement. Its organization was affected, in Illinois, at a meeting held in Bloomington May 29, 1856. To this organization meeting came delegates of those who had been members of the old Whig Party, then nearly dead, and from the Democrat party came those who were dissatisfied with the traditional position of that party on the question of slavery; likewise came many others from lesser important political groups and parties. It was, one can imagine, a great time for much talk. After

many other speeches Lincoln was called upon and he addressed the gathering quite extemporaneously. Hardboiled newspaper men were there to report the proceedings, lawyers, judges, and expert shorthand reporters. Lincoln spoke and after a few minutes the whole crowd stood up in their place, and as though drawn to him by irresistible magnet packed the whole area about him. They stood on the chairs and settees, newspaper men and shorthand reporters, not knowing they had done it, threw down their pencils, all stood in a perfect abandon of fascination and listened to the end, and that day not one enduring scratch of a pen took down a word Mr. Lincoln said. Such was the overwhelming power, the tremendous effect of his logic and his oratory. This has gone down in history as Lincoln's lost speech—never taken down or reproduced except as almost on a thousand occasions he reproduced in part its sentiments and arguments. Where in recorded history do you find a duplicate of this remarkable incident?

His debate with Douglas two years later is a story that is well known. Nobody but a man sure of himself could have issued that challenge and nobody but a giant, in mind, could have carried it on. Douglas was the greatest man of his time. For the ten years that followed the death of Webster, Clay and Calhoun Mr. Douglas occupied the center of the stage of American political life, and dominated that stage from that position. It was this sort of a man that the obscure frontier lawyer, with colossal nerve, challenged to the greatest political debate of all time. When Lincoln went into the debate he was hardly known outside of Illinois—at its conclusion he was known at every hearth side in America. Lincoln won the debate—Douglas won the election—but it may be fairly said that though the world knows that Douglas spoke, the world today also knows what Lincoln said.

However, it was this series of speeches that made it possible for Lincoln to receive the invitation to speak in New York in 1860. It was intended that he should speak in the church of Henry Ward Beecher, but the matter gained in importance as time went on, and finally after a Sunday in attendance at Mr. Beecher's church the address planned on was delivered before a crowded house at Cooper Union. For two hours, without a suggestion of the frontier lawyer and stump speaker of the West Mr. Lincoln, in the most exhaustive and thorough going and important speech that up to that time had been made in America on the subject of slavery, addressed the most critical audience that could have gathered in America. He captivated this audience, and such men as William H. Seward, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed and William Cullen Bryant, who presided.

After the speech these New Yorkers, perhaps remembering the hypnotic fascination that embraced the audience at the time of the Bloomington speech, and apparently feeling themselves to be well above that sort of thing, made up their minds to test this speech that this man from the West had made, and so a committee of scholars was formed to examine that address—to criticize it—to analyze it and to report upon its worth. This they did, and presently they reported, and among other things said that the speech was utterly incredible for the accuracy of its statements and for its wide range of knowledge. That address made him finally to be President of the United States, and was, I think, the intellectual apex of his life, and if anybody cares for my opinion I would say that the two greatest speeches ever made on American soil were the speech of Webster in reply to Hayne in the Senate of the United States, January 26, 1830, and that of Abraham Lincoln in New York, February 27, 1860.

In a little over one year from this time Lincoln spoke his first inaugural to the nation. I wish to repeat one comment made upon it. Many had assumed that Mr. Seward, chosen to be Secretary of State, would write that address, but just as it was concluded, Jeremiah S. Black of brilliant mental endowment, who was first Attorney General, and then Secretary of State in Buchanan's cabinet, who furnished nearly all the brains, as well as most of the badness of that administration, who had himself believed this story of Seward's writing the inaugural, and held Lincoln in deep contempt, suddenly burst upon a company of his boon companions and said, "Gentlemen, we have greatly underestimated this man from Illinois. Mr. Seward did not write that speech, only one man in America could write that speech and that is Mr. Lincoln himself. Gentlemen, we shall soon find out that he is the brainiest man in this country."

I suppose that volumes almost have been written of the Gettysburg speech,—all the way from those who prove that it was casually written upon the back of an envelope while on the way from Washington to Gettysburg, to those who say that over a period of time it was composed and written with meticulous care. Without doubt it was carefully written, and then revised the night before its delivery. Now, there is one thing that is unique about this address, and that is the kind and character of the speech, itself. Other men improve their technique by practice. A clergyman preaches from time to time—his mind goes along the same way. The effort and the effect toward the same end is cumulative. He improves himself until he becomes impressive. A lawyer may make many addresses to the court or jury—does it constantly and finally with tremendous effect, until it may be said of one as Samuel McCall said of Webster, that his address

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to the jury in the White murder case in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1830, was the greatest speech ever delivered to a jury in the history of the world. Each proceeds in general along his own respective way,—practice makes perfect. But the unique thing in the Gettysburg address is that while Lincoln made literally hundreds of addresses before, he never made one like this.

Lincoln made many kinds of speeches. Many of his political speeches are a matter of record; some of his state papers are preserved in the pride and memory of his countrymen; whoever has been in a court room can imagine the nature of his addresses to the jury. Not long before his election to the Presidency, Lincoln sought to repair his broken fortunes by entering the lecture field, but the attempt was a failure. As an eulogist he was not impressive. At an early age he was asked to speak at the funeral of Bowling Green, his old friend, but soon he broke down, and in confusion left the room. In mature age he delivered an eulogy to the memory of Henry Clay—his hero. It was not important. He had done nothing before in his life like the Gettysburg speech. Great as it is, it stands in kind utterly alone among the products of his mind.

Read that speech of Lincoln, ten sentences, two hundred and seventy-three words. There is the giant mind and the swelling heart. No wonder the University of London adopted it as the one purest specimen of English spoken on this side of the Atlantic. This address of Lincoln, child of mind and heart, will live till language is no more spoken—till all lips are dust.

As you think of this Gettysburg speech, you are amazed at its stark perfection. As though it were an inspired Psalm of David, or a prophecy of Isaiah, you

would give over the attempt to take one word out of its two hundred seventy-three, or to add one word thereto. May I add one word as to the worth and the enduring place of this address? Lord Curzon, Chancellor of the University of Oxford University, in an address November 6th, 1913, to his students, declared that the three most sublime masterpieces of English eloquence are the Gettysburg address, and the Second Inaugural of President Lincoln, and the toast offered by Mr. Pitt to the people of the British Empire upon the occasion of the Victory of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar. And so it came to this, that this child of the wilderness, in a schoolhouse for less than ten months, came at last to teach all the intellectuals, and all the scholars in all the Anglo-Saxon world how best to use their own mother tongue. Let that fact be taken into account when we come to appraise the intellectual power of Abraham Lincoln.

There is one phase of Lincoln's character that to me is important, and that is his apparent loneliness,—that crust of reserve and reticence that could not be broken through. The most companionable of men, there were times of loneliness nearly every day, and sometimes days at a time, that no friendship could share. He was a man apart—and this has been the experience of every great man. Great souls are generally grown in solitude.

It was in the Black Hills of Dakota that Roosevelt developed that peculiar fibre that made him a leader. On that dilapidated piazza of his homestead in the heart of the Adirondacks old John Brown used to stand in the solitary presence of Mounts Marcy and Whiteface and all those other giants of the Sawtooth Range and there learned to be the man to clash with American slavery. The wide expanding plains and savannahs of Illinois brooded over the wistful but growing spirit

of Mr. Lincoln until there he made that moral and mental growth that caused him to be the wonder of his age.

If chosen souls could never be alone
In deep mid silence open doored to God
No great thing ever had been dreamed or done.
The nurse of full grown souls is solitude.

I wish to make one more suggestion regarding Lincoln's intellectual forces. I am reminded that Ulysses S. Grant, after he was President of the United States, made a trip around the world and on his return he said that he had met the great intellects of the world, Gambetti of Italy, Li Hung Chang of China, Bismarck of Germany, and Gladstone of England, but the greatest intellectual power that he had ever met, however, he had seen in the person of Abraham Lincoln.

Such was the intellectual power of Lincoln. Of the qualities of his moral fibre there can be no doubt. And today America's emphasis on Lincoln is America at its best. But the occasion permits of one question—one question to you on whom, as lawmakers with a serious purpose, the prosperity of a sovereign state depends. Does Lincoln today mean anything in especial? I give you the answer—in a single thought, for it is enough. The soul, the career of Lincoln, all that he was, all for which he stood and now stands today mean the Union and the Unity of the American people and the preservation of our democracy as a way of life.

Speaking before the Senate of the State of New Jersey in 1861, Lincoln said of the forefathers:

"I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that these men struggled for. I am exceedingly

anxious that that thing—that something even more than national independence; that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world to all time to come—I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution, and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which that struggle was made, and I shall be most happy indeed if I shall be a humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty, and of this, His almost chosen people, for perpetuating the object of that great struggle.”

A few days ago, the leader of one Democracy sent word to the other Democracy, 3000 miles to the west, “If you will furnish the tools, we will finish the job.” This is strictly in line with a letter which Lincoln wrote in the Civil War, when he said, “Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in His own good time will give us the rightful result.”

There is a scene between President Lincoln and his young Secretary, John Hay, which serves to move one deeply today who reads it. Late at night on the 7th day of May, 1861, Lincoln was sitting on the side of his bed and talking over with young Mr. Hay the matters that were involved in the question of the Civil War’s objective, and the President said:

“For my part, I consider the central idea pervading this struggle is the necessity that is upon us of proving that popular government is not an absurdity. We must settle this question now, whether in a free government the minority have the right to break up the government whenever they choose. If we fail, it will go far to prove the incapacity of the people to govern themselves. Taking the government as we found it, we will see if the majority can preserve it.”

It was just two and one-half years after this, that closing his Gettysburg address he spoke solemnly, and we still hope prophetically, of that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that should not perish from the earth. The two ideas, one expressed in the early days of the war, and that expressed upon the dedication of the Cemetery to those who had fallen in that war, were identical. They both embodied the pure conception of democracy. I say one must be deeply moved when they read that statement of Lincoln's to John Hay because in these times when you listen over the radio, you hear Herr Hitler, the Dictator, with tiresome reiteration proclaim—*I have decided, I have done, I have arranged, I will do, I will conquer*—the will of 80,000,000 of people absorbed into the sinister personality and will of one man. But Mr. Lincoln emphasized the people. Hitler, the pagan, says *I*, but Lincoln, the Christian, says the *people*, the *people*, the *people*.

We may today still thank God for that Government, that Democracy, which as he said—the majority still preserve to us.

I believe that they especially, who make laws in a Democracy, should intimately know the story, the career, the character of those on whose accomplishments they build. They who are now building should know what the builders and the founders before their day have done. I would establish courses in American biography in every school and college in this country. Biography is alive, it is not dead. You learn history from the lives and careers of those who made history. I would then have it that every school boy and girl should know intimately, in detail, the lives of certain men—first the story of a certain Virginian, an Irishman he was, without much education, uncouth in appearance, but when aroused, he, like a shaft of light,

was of marvellous eloquence, and set the fires of the Revolution alight with the proclamation of a new political philosophy that death was preferable to anything less than liberty. Such was Patrick Henry; secondly the career of another Virginian who fashioned his life much after the pattern of an English gentleman, was rich, but for the sake of the American colonists became poor, and at last led those colonists to the most amazing victories against the combined powers of the British Empire; the third would be the story of John Marshall, master interpreter of the Constitution, on which has rested our prosperity of the past, and on which shall rest that illimitable prosperity which, please God, is yet to come. And finally as an exercise in citizenship, to strengthen and make secure the bonds of democracy, I would have them know the story of Abraham Lincoln, child of the prairie and the wilderness, without formal education, without name, fame or diplomatic career or official training was called to a position of supreme importance, on whom rested the destiny of a republic. And at last came to be the sixteenth president of the United States and is now of deathless name and fame.

On motion of Mr. Matson of Concord.

Resolved, That the convention express to Mr. Lake their appreciation for his address delivered this day in honor of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

On motion of Senator O'Reilly of District No. 17, the convention rose.

House

Leaves of Absence

Mr. Bills of Amherst was granted leave of absence for the week on account of illness.

Mr. Daniels of Manchester, Ward 1, was granted leave of absence for the day on account of illness.

Messrs. Shedd of New Boston, Mason of Keene and Riel of Franklin were granted leaves of absence for Thursday, on account of important business.

Committee Reports

Mr. Matson of Concord, for the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found correctly engrossed the following entitled bill:

House Bill No. 12, An act legalizing the November election in the town of Fremont.

The report was accepted.

Mr. St. Francois of Nashua, for the Committee on Education, to whom was referred House Bill No. 148, An act relative to transportation of scholars, reported the same with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate.

The report was accepted, and the resolution of the committee adopted.

Mr. Wilcox of Nashua, for the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 106, An act relative to jury trials, reported the same with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate.

The report was accepted and the resolution of the committee adopted.

Mr. Guay of Laconia, for the Committee on Revision of the Statutes, to whom was referred House Bill No. 17, An act relating to membership of the board of registration in optometry, reported the same with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate.

The report was accepted and the resolution of the committee adopted.

Mr. Matson of Concord, for the Committee on Revision of the Statutes, to whom was referred House

Bill No. 157, An act relative to method of inflicting the death penalty, reported the same with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate.

The report was accepted and the resolution of the committee adopted.

Mr. Tilton of Laconia, Ward 4, for the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 126, An act to amend the charter of Colby Junior College for women, reported the same with the recommendation that the bill ought to pass.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Duncan of Jaffrey offered the following amendment.

Amend section 2 by striking out the word "section" and by adding at the beginning thereof the words, takes effect, so that the same shall read as follows: 2. *Takes Effect*. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

On a *viva voce* vote the amendment was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Myhaver of Peterborough, for the Committee on Revision of the Statutes, to whom was referred House Bill No. 92, An act relative to the Dover Children's Home, reported the same with the recommendation that the bill ought to pass.

The report was accepted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Wiggin of Manchester, for the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 87, (In New Draft and Title), An act authorizing the Pittsfield school district in the town of Pittsfield to borrow money and to issue serial notes or bonds, reported the same in new draft and with new title, with the recommendation that the bill ought to pass.

The report was accepted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Duncan of Jaffrey, for the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 30, (In New Draft), An act relating to trust funds, reported the same in new draft with the recommendation that the bill ought to pass.

The report was accepted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Sturtevant of Concord, for the Committee on Revision of the Statutes, to whom was referred House Bill No. 16, An act relating to cost of briefs in the Supreme Court, reported the same with the following amendment, and the recommendation that the bill as amended ought to pass.

Amend section 1 by striking out the amending clause and inserting in place thereof the following: 1. Amend section 28, chapter 315 of the Public Laws by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: Amend section 2 by striking out the words "upon its passage" in line 1 and inserting in place thereof the words and figures, April 1, 1941, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: 2. This act shall take effect April 1, 1941.

The report was accepted, the amendment adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Palmer of Plaistow, for the Committee on Revision of the Statutes, to whom was referred House Bill No. 99, An act relating to vital statistics, reported the same with the following amendment, and the recommendation that the bill as amended ought to pass.

Amend section 1 by striking out the word "fifteen" in the second line and inserting in place thereof the word, twenty-five, so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

1. *Fees*. Amend section 11, chapter 285 of the Public Laws, as amended by chapter 61 of the Laws of 1929, by striking out in the fourth line the word "twenty-

five" and inserting in place thereof the word, fifty, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: 11. *Fees*. The town shall pay the following fees for services required by this chapter: to a person who makes return of a birth, marriage or death, twenty-five cents; to the town clerk for receiving, recording and returning the facts, fifty cents.

The report was accepted, the amendment adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Marshall of Northumberland, for the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred House Bill No. 185, An act relative to the purchase of milk for resale or manufacture, reported the same in a new draft with the recommendation that the bill in its new draft be recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

The report was accepted, and the bill in its new draft was read a first and second time, laid upon the table to be printed, and recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Guay of Laconia, for the Committee on Revision of the Statutes, to whom was referred House Bill No. 143, An act to prevent public officials from buying property from themselves for the city, county or state, reported the same in new draft with the recommendation that the bill in its new draft be recommitted to the Committee on Revision of the Statutes.

The report was accepted, and the bill in its new draft was read a first and second time, laid upon the table to be printed, and recommitted to the Committee on Revision of the Statutes.

Mr. Riel of Franklin, for the special committee consisting of the delegation from the city of Franklin to whom was referred House Bill No. 120, An act relating to the city charter of Franklin, reported the same with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate.

The report was accepted and the resolution of the committee adopted.

Resolution

On motion Mr. Batchelor of Keene.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate.

The report was accepted and the resolution of the committee adopted.

Concurrent Resolution

Mr. Wadleigh of Milford offered the following concurrent resolution.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that a cordial invitation be extended to our former Governor, Honorable John G. Winant, to address us in convention assembled, at his convenience, in appreciation of the honor bestowed upon New Hampshire in the appointment of Mr. Winant to the important and difficult post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James at London, England.

On a *viva voce* vote the resolution was adopted.

Orders Vacated

On motion of Mr. Osborne of Concord.

The order whereby the following house bills were referred to the Committee on Revision of the Statutes be vacated and referred to the designated committees.

House Bill No. 72, An act relating to sales; investments by trustees of estates. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 222, An act authorizing application to the court of probate by fiduciaries or beneficiaries of trust funds. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 223, An act relating to investments by fiduciaries. To the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 323, An act exempting orphans from property taxation. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mrs. Bixby of Berlin, at 12:05 o'clock the House adjourned.

Afternoon

The House met at 3:00 o'clock.

Third Readings

On motion of Mr. Guay of Laconia, the rules were suspended, and the third reading of bills by their titles was made in order.

House Bill No. 16, An act relating to cost of briefs in the Supreme Court.

House Bill No. 30 (in new draft), An act relating to trust funds.

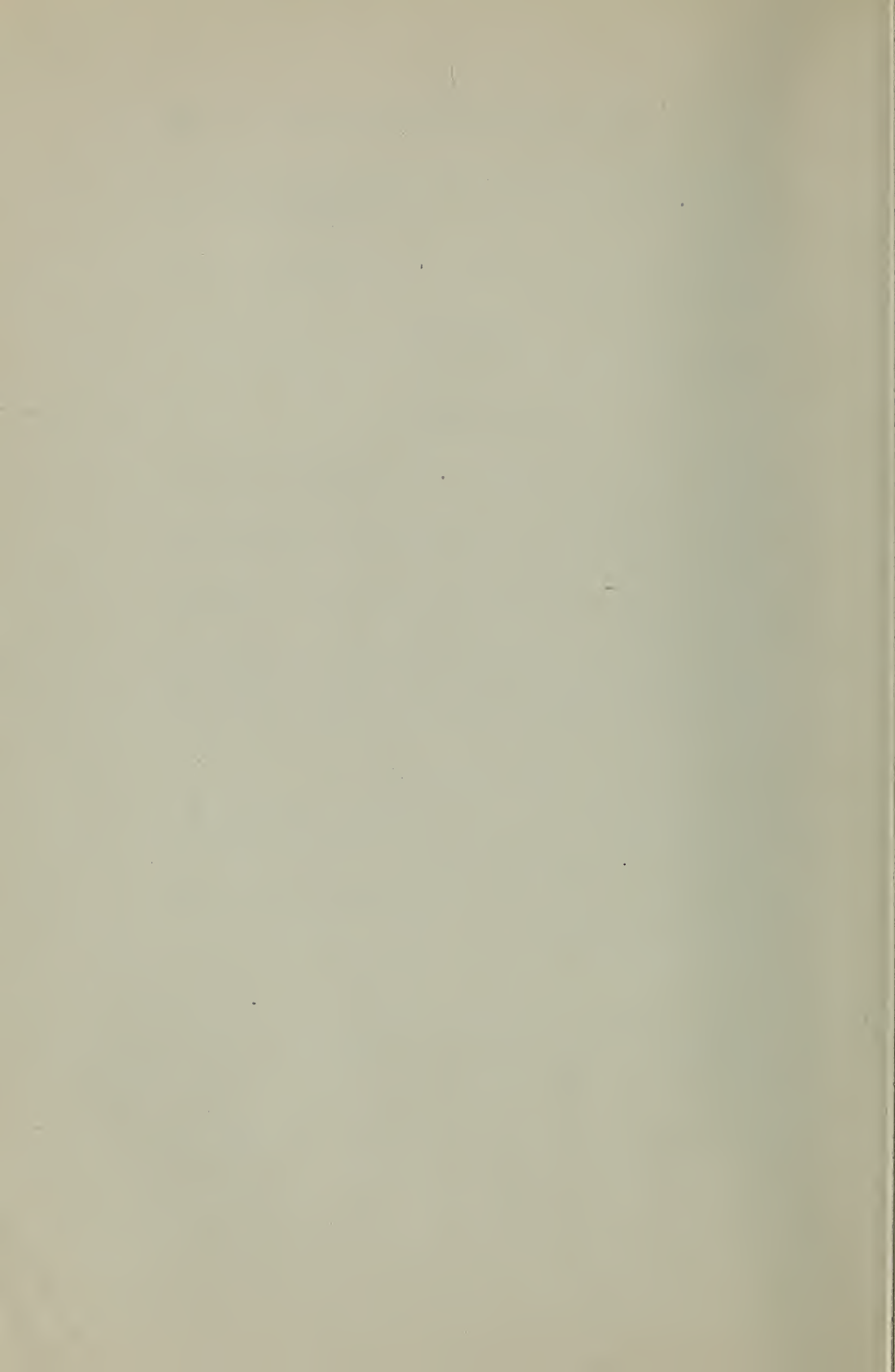
House Bill No. 87, (in new draft and new title), An act authorizing the Pittsfield school district in the town of Pittsfield to borrow money and to issue serial notes or bonds.

House Bill No. 92, An act relative to the Dover Children's Home.

House Bill No. 99, An act relating to vital statistics.

House Bill No. 126, An act to amend the charter of Colby Junior College for women.

On motion of Mr. Neal of Meredith at 3.14 o'clock the House adjourned.



APPENDIX

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Agriculture

House Bill No. 286, An act relative to grading of eggs. Recommitted in new draft.

House Bill No. 139, An act relating to the New Hampshire building at the Eastern States Exposition. Ought to pass with amendment.

Fisheries and Game

House Bill No. 36, An act relating to the open season for taking deer in Coos county. Inexpedient to legislate.

Insurance

House Bill No. 45, An act relating to documents in the office of the insurance commissioner. Ought to pass.

Public Improvements

House Bill No. 178, An act relative to State and State aid highways and trunk lines. Ought to pass.

Revision of the Statutes

House Bill No. 230, An act relating to Labor Day. Inexpedient to legislate.

Ways and Means

House Bill No. 63, An act relative to property taxes of widows. Inexpedient to legislate.

House Bill No. 135, An act ameliorating the burden of taxation on elderly widows. Inexpedient to legislate.

Notice of Reconsideration

House Joint Resolution No. 4, Joint resolution in favor of F. Earl Thayer.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS**Agriculture**

Room 208, W. Annex, Wednesday, February 19, at 10 A. M.

House Bill No. 286 (in new draft), An act relative to grading of eggs.

Appropriations

Room 318, Thursday, February 13, at 9:30 A. M.

House Joint Resolution No. 30, Joint resolution in favor of Mount Washington Observatory.

House Joint Resolution No. 33, Joint resolution relating to the regulation of ski traffic.

House Joint Resolution No. 42, Joint resolution for a memorial to Major Benjamin Whitcomb.

House Bill No. 195, An act providing for salary increases for certain state officials. Continued hearing.

Banks

Room 301, Tuesday, February 18, at 1:30 P. M.

House Bill No. 93, An act for relief on bank's petition.

Room 301, Wednesday, February 19 at 10:15 A. M.

House Bill No. 54, An act relative to investment of savings banks.

Claims

Elks' Home, Wednesday, February 12, at 10.00 A. M.

House Joint Resolution No. 11, Joint resolution in favor of the estate of Clara B. C. Rose otherwise known as Clara B. Rozewski.

Elks' Home, Thursday, February 13 at 10 o'clock.

House Joint Resolution No. 12, Joint resolution in favor of Guy O. Hollis.

Coastwise Improvements

Room 305, Annex, Tuesday, February 18 at 10 o'clock

House Bill No. 59, An act providing for the improvement at Rye Harbor.

Fisheries and Game

Room 207, Annex, Tuesday, February 18, immediately after afternoon session.

House Bill No. 119, An act relating to license fees for taking fish and game.

House Bill No. 84, An act providing for fishing or hunting or combination fishing and hunting licenses.

House Bill No. 112, An act relative to license fees for taking fish and game.

House Bill No. 191, An act relative to fee for fishing licenses for women.

Room 207, Annex, Wednesday, February 19, immediately after afternoon session.

House Bill No. 336, An act relative to taking brook trout.

Insurance

Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday, February 18, at 1:30 P. M.

House Bill No. 48, An act prohibiting certain combinations of business by insurance companies.

House Bill No. 68, An act relating to the issuance of non-accessible policies by mutual fire insurance companies.

Continued hearing on
House Bill No. 46, An act relating to temporary insurance licenses.

Judiciary

Room 308, Thursday, February 13, after the morning session.

House Bill No. 347, An act providing for the payment of notes in anticipation of taxes in the town of Sandown.

Room 308, Tuesday, February 18, at 10.00 A. M.

House Bill No. 25, An act making Lincoln's Birthday a legal holiday.

House Bill No. 233, An act relating to the incompatibility of certain offices.

Room 308, Tuesday, February 18, at 1.30 P. M.

House Bill No. 227, An act authorizing the creation of housing authorities in cities and towns having a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants, defining their powers and duties, and authorizing cities and towns, counties and other public bodies to aid and cooperate in the undertaking of slum-clearance and housing projects for families of low income.

Room 308, Wednesday, February 19, at 10.00 A. M.

House Bill No. 254, An act relating to the American flag.

House Bill No. 259, An act for the adoption of a state anthem.

Room 308, Wednesday, February 19, at 1.30 P. M.

House Bill No. 194, An act creating a retirement system for policemen.

Room 308, Thursday, February 20, at 10.00 A. M.

House Bill No. 273, An act relating to the endorsements of notes.

House Bill No. 290, An act relative to licensing of auctioneers.

Joint Hearing: Judiciary and Military Affairs

Room 100, Thursday, February 13, at 10.00 A. M.

House Bill No. 339, An act providing for a state council of defense.

House Bill No. 340, An act establishing a state guard.

House Bill No. 341, An act to protect against sabotage.

House Bill No. 342, An act relating to explosives.

Labor

Room 100, Tuesday, February 18, at 1:30 P. M.

House Bill No. 204, An act relating to subrogation of workmen's compensation law.

House Bill No. 284, An act relative to workmen's compensation.

Room 100, Wednesday, February 26 at 10 A. M.

House Bill No. 225, An act relating to hours of labor of nurses.

Joint Hearing, House and Senate

Room 100, Wednesday, February 19, at 1:30 P. M.

House Bill No. 322, An act relative to unemployment compensation.

House Bill No. 5, An act relating to workmen's compensation.

House Bill No. 6, An act relating to workmen's compensation waiting period.

House Bill No. 15, An act relative to unemployment compensation.

House Bill No. 61, An act relating to unemployment compensation.

House Bill No. 299, An act relating to unemployment compensation.

House Bill No. 196, An act relative to reports by unemployed persons.

Liquor Laws

Office of Liquor Commission, Corner Park and No. Main Streets, Thursday, February 13, at 10 A. M.

House Bill No. 192, An act to separate the local option of "off sale" and "on sale" beverage permits. Continued hearing.

Liquor Commission Office, Tuesday, February 18, at 10 A. M.

House Bill No. 200, An act relative to the sale of liquor and beverages at places of entertainment.

Mileage

Room 317, Thursday, February 13, at 9:30 A. M.

Military Affairs

Room 100, Thursday, February 13, at 10 A. M.

Public Improvements

Room 305, Annex, Tuesday, February 18, at 10.00 A. M.

House Bill No. 107, An act relative to Endicott Rock park. Continued Hearing.

House Joint Resolution No. 44, Joint resolution for the improvement of the road from Deering line to South Weare Village.

House Bill No. 168, An act relative to the road from Bradford to Henniker.

House Joint Resolution No. 21, Joint resolution relative to dredging a river in the town of Alexandria

Revision of the Statutes

Room 317, Tuesday, February 18, at 1.30 P. M.

House Bill No. 215, An act relating to electrical rates charged by utilities.

House Bill No. 296, An act relating to rights of utilities and consumers.

House Bill No. 303, An act relating to the practice of optometry.

House Bill No. 332, An act relating to marking of ballots.

Room 317, Wednesday, February 19, at 1.30 P. M.

House Bill No. 24, An act relative to the amount of assistance that may be granted to old age recipients.

House Bill No. 311, An act fixing the amount of old age assistance grants.

House Bill No. 315, An act relating to old age assistance.

House Bill No. 326, An act relating to public welfare.

Transportation

Room 207, Annex, Wednesday, February 19, at 10.00 o'clock.

House Bill No. 174, An act relating to the length of motor vehicles.

House Bill No. 208, An act relative to the gross weight of motor vehicles having two axles.

Ways and Means

Room 120, Annex, Thursday, February 13, at 10.00 A. M.

House Bill No. 75, An act relating to persons and property liable to taxation.

House Bill No. 186, An act relating to poll taxes.

Room 120, Annex, Tuesday, February 18, at 10 A. M. Executive session.

Room 120, Annex, Wednesday, February 19, at 10 A. M.

House Bill No. 65, An act relating to reimbursement of towns for loss of taxes on public forest lands.

House Bill No. 60, An act relative to tax exemption for aged persons. Continued hearing.

Room 120, Annex, Thursday, February 20, at 10 A. M.

House Bill No. 118, An act relating to motor vehicles.

House Bill No. 237, An act relating to the assessment of poll taxes.

DELEGATION HEARINGS

Belknap County Delegation

Room 317, Thursday, February 13, at 9:30 A. M.

Carroll County Delegation

Room 114, Thursday, February 13, at 10 A. M.

Manchester Delegation

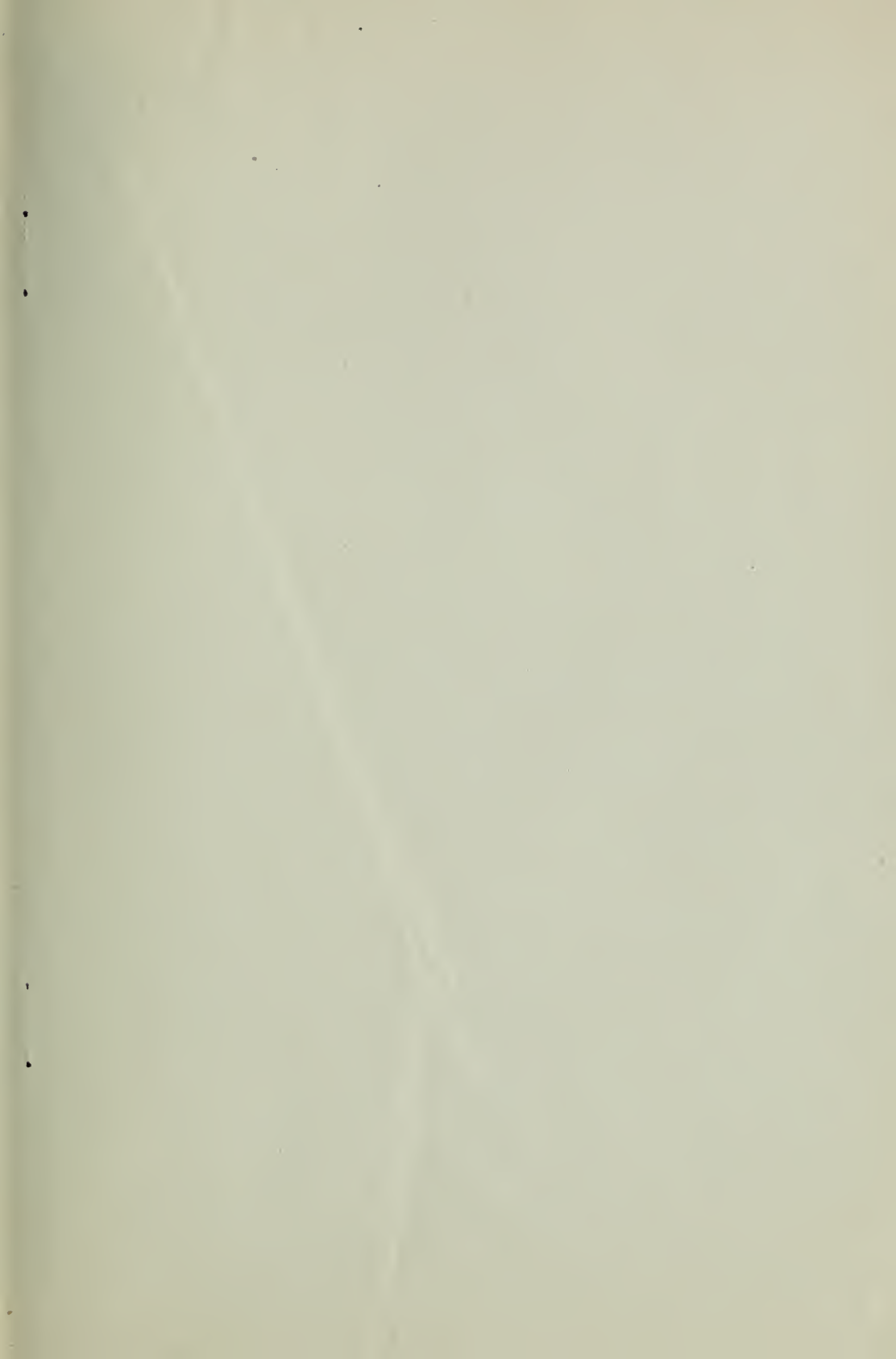
Manchester City Hall Auditorium, Friday, February 14, at 7.30 P. M.

House Bill No. 279, An act relating to ward lines in the city of Manchester.

State Library Legislative Service

Hours: 8:30-5; Saturdays 8:30-12; evenings by appointment.

Up-to-date information on subjects of interest to the General Court. You are invited to make use of this service



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